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ABSTRACT

In its annual report, the Commission reviews its activites and summarizes its official program document: "Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action." The development of the Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange and progress toward the White House Conference on Library and Information Services are reported. The act establishing the Commission (Public Law 91-345), lists of Commission members and committees, a list of 27 papers sponsored by the Commission, a jcint resolution calling for the White House Conference (Public Law 93-568), and a financial statement are appended. (DS)

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NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES & INFORMATION SCIENCE

Annual Report to the President and Congress '74 / '75

IR 003 139

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Note:

The logotype on the cover is an abstract representation of the Commission's goal of "equal access to information" for all citizens through interconnecting services and a central core of information.

6 January 1976

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20050

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor of transmitting to you the fourth Annual Report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. The report is submitted in accordance with Section 5(a)7 of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (P.L. 91-345 as amended by P.L. 93-29, Section 802).

The Commission's activities this year were marked by a significant milestone with the publication of the official program document, "Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action." During the more than two years that this document has been in preparation, NCLIS has widely disseminated various drafts and solicited comments and criticisms from anyone and everyone interested. The program, as finally published, reflects inputs from institutions, associations, and individuals from every segment of the library and information community, as well as from executives, administrators, legislators, and members of the general public of all ages, from many walks of life, representing almost every conceivable group, and from all over the country. It lays the foundation and provides a framework for a balanced, evolutionary approach to achieving adequate library and information services for all, as required by law.

While the main thrust of the year's activities was completion of the program document, the Commission was also active on other fronts. Among our activities and milestones of this year were:

—Publication and distribution of "Library and Information Service Needs of the Nation," a comprehensive NCLIS report based on analyses by a number of specialists representing individual user clienteles.

—The commissioning of 27 specialists in various fields to prepare a series of Related Papers to amplify points in the program or address the positions and roles of various constituencies.

—The completion of the first round of regional hearings with hearings in Denver for the Rocky Mountain Plains States and in Philadelphia for the Middle Atlantic States.

—NCLIS sponsorship of two conferences directed toward developing plans for implementing a Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE) project, based on the final report of an NCLIS study.

—Cosponsorship with the Copyright Office of a continuing ad hoc Conference on Resolution of the Copyright Problem, which includes representatives of both the library community and the author/publisher community.

—Cosponsorship with the Office of Science Information Service of the National Science Foundation (OSIS/NSF) and the Council on Library Resources (CLR) of a permanent Advisory Group on Bibliographic Control, which is charged with developing standards for document description necessary for national networking.

—The commissioning of several studies to develop needed information in such varied areas as: the role of the Library of Congress; the interactions between traditional library services and new information services; the special library and information problems of Native Americans; and the status of current library resources (an update of the 1965 National Inventory of Library Needs).

—Maintained extensive and intensive two-way communication with: professional and trade associations; Federal Library and other agencies; state and local library agencies; and other individuals, institutions, and organizations with an interest in the national program.

—The enactment of Public Law 93–568 authorizing a White House Conference on Library and Information Services, to be held not later than 1978.

All of these activities are discussed in our Annual Report, along with plans and recommendations for activities to be undertaken next year.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

Frederick Burkhardt
Chairman

Alphonse F. Trezza
Executive Director

Enclosure

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National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

1717 K STREET, N.W.
SUITE 601
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

National Commission on Libraries
and Information Science

Annual Report '74/'75

ADDENDUM

Page ii — At the bottom of the page, add the following:

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ERRATA

Page iv — In the third from last paragraph, change the first word from "Maintained" to "Maintaining."

Page 19 — In the second paragraph, fifth line, change "university" to "Universe."

INTRODUCTION

This is the fourth Annual Report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science which covers the period July 1, 1974, through June 30, 1975.

The Commission's activities this year were marked by a significant milestone with the publication at year end of the official program document, "Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action." During the more than two years that this document has been in preparation, NCLIS has widely disseminated various drafts and solicited comments and criticisms from anyone and everyone interested. The program, as finally published, reflects inputs from institutions, associations, and individuals from every segment of the library and information community, as well as from executives, administrators, legislators, and members of the general public of all ages, from many walks of life, representing almost every conceivable group, and from all over the country. It lays the foundation and provides a framework for a balanced, evolutionary approach to achieving adequate library and information services for all.

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—Cosponsorship with the Office of Science Information Service of the National Science Foundation (OSIS/NF) and the Council on Library Resources (CLR) of a permanent Advisory Group on Bibliographic Control, which is charged with developing standards for document description necessary for national networking.

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—Maintaining extensive and intensive two-way communication with: professional and trade associations; Federal library and other agencies; and other individuals, institutions, and organizations with an interest in the national program.

—The enactment of Public Law 93–568 authorizing a White House Conference on Library and Information Services, to be held not later than 1978.

All of these activities are discussed herein, along with plans and recommendations for activities to be undertaken next year.

NOURISHMENT FROM THE GRASSROOTS: THE EVOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL PROGRAM

From its very beginning, the Commission has recognized that an effective, practical national program for library and information services cannot be imposed by fiat from an ivory tower. In the first place, the task is just too big. Simply locating and defining the many problems, much less devising solutions, requires the experience and expertise of everyone who can be enlisted in the cause. In the second place, the best—if not the only—way to develop the support and cooperation that are absolute prerequisites of an effective national program is to involve the people who will be operating and using the national system in its design and development.

It is not surprising, then, that the list of witnesses at the Commission's earliest meetings reads like a roster of association, institutions, and agencies concerned with library and information services. At its very first meeting, the Commission began planning for regional conferences across the entire country. They were sited to give the widest possible geographic coverage, and they were organized, publicized and conducted so as to evoke the broadest possible demographic response. In addition to these formal hearings, various Commissioners, singly and in twos and threes, conducted minihearings to delve more deeply into the problems of special constituencies, and, in 1973, the Commission sponsored a special two-day invitational conference on user needs. The Commission also endeavored to develop and maintain constant two-way communication with every association or institution that might conceivably have something to contribute.

The response was gratifying and, at times, almost overwhelming. At every hearing, the schedule was filled, and all of the time set aside for unscheduled public testimony was invariably filled by interested citizens anxious to make their contribution to the Commission's efforts. In spite of initial distributions in the thousands of copies, the issuance of every draft and revision resulted in a flood of requests for copies. Nor were these copies simply put on a shelf or filed. Suggestions for changes, additions, deletions, et al, came to the Commission by postcards, letters, and formal statements; by written and oral testimony at hearings; and by telephone and telegram. Commissioners and staff were approached at meetings and conferences by individuals and groups of people who wanted to offer their comments. The volume of comment would have been, by itself, encouraging. However, the comments revealed that most people were reading the documents thoroughly and offering suggestions on the basis of careful analysis. For the most part, the criticisms were constructive in intent and focused on priorities and perceived emphases, without challenging the basic concepts and objectives. There can be no question that there is great interest in and enthusiasm for a national program for library and information services.

It was, of course, impossible to incorporate all of the suggestions the Commission received into the program document. Some of them were not relevant to the Commission's charter or dealt with levels of detail that were inappropriate, and many of them were mutually contradictory. Nevertheless, every suggestion was considered in the preparation of the final document, which we believe represents, as nearly as can be achieved, a consensus of the community on the objectives of a national program. A summary of the national program is presented in the next section. Single copies of "Toward a National Pro-

gram for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action" may be obtained from the Commission at 1717 K Street, N.W., Suite 601, Washington, D.C. 20036. Single or multiple copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Stock Number 052-003-0086-5, price $1.45).

TOWARD A NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES: A SUMMARY

Introduction

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science proposes a National Program for Library and Information Services based on five assumptions:

First, that the total library and information resource in the United States is a national resource which should be strengthened, organized and made available to the maximum degree possible in the public interest. This national resource is the cumulated and growing record of much of our nation's and, indeed, the world's total cultural experience—intellectual, social, technological, and spiritual.

Second, that all people of the United States have the right, according to their individual needs, to realistic and convenient access to this national resource for their personal enrichment and achievement, and thereby for the progress of society.

Third, that with the help of new technology and with national resolve, the disparate and discrete collections of recorded information in the United States can become, in due course, an integrated nationwide network.

Fourth, that the rights and interests of authors, publishers, and other providers of information be recognized in the national program in ways that maintain their economic and competitive viability.

Fifth, that legislation devised for the coherent development of library and information services will not undermine constitutionally-protected rights of personal privacy and intellectual freedom, and will preserve local, state, and regional autonomy.

In consonance with these assumptions the Commission has developed two major program objectives: (1) to strengthen or create, where needed, the human and material resources that are supportive of high quality library and information services; and (2) to join together the library and information facilities in the country, through a common pattern of organization, uniform standards, and shared communications, to form a nationwide network.

The Need for a National Program for Library and Information Services

The Resources

Information, whether in the raw form of empirical data or in the highly processed form we call "knowledge," has come to be regarded as a national resource as critical to the nation's well-being and security as any natural resource, such as water or coal. The wealth of popular, intellectual, scholarly, and research resources in the libraries and information facilities of the United States is one of the great strengths of the Nation. But like many resources, knowledge resources, uncoordinated in growth and usage, are being wasted.

In advanced societies, a substantial part of the culture is handed down to successive generations in recorded forms. This resource consists of books, journals, and other texts; of audio and visual materials; and of smaller units of data that can be separately manipulated, as by a computer. In recent years, these records have become increasingly varied through technological extensions of written words, pictures and sounds. For example, a significant part of the country's information is now on film, on video tapes, and in computer files. As the Nation's knowledge grows and the number of records increases, our dependence upon the records increases, and the need to gain access to them becomes more crucial. No society can advance beyond a certain point without effective access to its collective memory of record; or, conversely, an advanced society that loses control of the record will regress.

The Need for Access

Ready access to information and knowledge is essential to individual advancement as well as to national growth. People are individuals, each with unique informational, educational, psychological, and social needs. The need for information is felt at all levels of society, regardless of an individual's location, social condition, or intellectual achievement. The Commission is especially aware that much more must be

done to understand and to satisfy the needs of special constituencies, such as ethnic minorities, the economically disadvantaged, the uneducated, the physically handicapped, the very young and the very old, as well as scientists, scholars, doctors, businessmen, and other professionals. The right information provided when it is needed, where it is needed, and in the form in which it is needed, improves the ability of any individual, or business, or government agency, to make wise decisions.

The Challenge

America has an abundance of recorded information. However, this precious resource is concentrated in a relatively small number of locations, often inaccessible to millions of people, and is lying largely untapped. The challenge is to find the means for making these resources available to more people through a system which will provide effective identification, location, and distribution services. Many local library facilities, designed for other times and conditions, can no longer cope with the ever-increasing volume of information produced in this country and abroad, nor can they satisfy the rapidly changing needs of our society. The deteriorating ability of some information facilities to meet essential needs is alarming. The nation must take steps now to strengthen and organize these resources into a coherent nationwide system, or it might soon face information chaos.

The Influence of Technology

Libraries are affected by four new technologies: computers, micrographics, telecommunications, and audiovisual media. The use of computers, audiovisual media, and micrographics has already been pioneered, but the direct application of computers has been focused mainly on housekeeping functions. The computer's potential for recording, analyzing, and retrieving information itself has not yet been fully explored. Community Antenna Television (CATV) promises the subscriber, by means of many channels, two-way communications of both pictures and sound, facsimile services, and access to data processing. The nation's future ability to handle information will depend on how well and how rapidly we can integrate new technological methods and devices with the mainstream of information activities.

A Threshold Issue

Resolution of the complex problem of copyright is crucial to cooperative programs and networks among libraries as well as to the creativity and economic viability of authorship and publishing. The

judicially constructed doctrine of "fair use" provides only a partial answer, and the eventual solution must reconcile the rights and interests of the providers of information with those of the consumers. New understandings about copying from network resources, especially in the context of new technologies for reproduction and distribution, are needed to enable the library community to satisfy its legal and moral obligations to the author and publisher while meeting its institutional responsibility to its patrons.

The Rationale for Federal Involvement

The national program blends user needs for information with information technology in order to provide equity of access to what is, in fact, a major national resource. The implementation of a workable national program will require close cooperation between the Federal Government and the states, between the state and local governments, and between Federal and state governments and the private sector. Such cooperation is most appropriately fostered through Federal legislation.

Current Problems of Libraries

There are almost 90,000 libraries in the United States today. They vary in size and complexity from small village facilities with only a few shelves of books for recreational reading to large research libraries with magnificent collections on many subjects. Collectively, they are the foundation on which a nationwide network should be built.

The current problems of Federal, public, special, school, college and university, research and state libraries, are detailed in the full text of the national program. The following principal concerns are generalized from testimony taken at the Commission's regional hearings, from research studies and reports, and from conferences with professional and lay groups.

(1) The growth of libraries in the United States has been fragmented and uneven, leading to waste and duplication of the National knowledge resource and, for lack of common standards, creating obstacles to a cohesive national system.

(2) The distribution of library services is correlated with that of population and financial support. While some people have easy access to rich resources, others still lack the most elementary forms of service.

(3) The problems of people who lack even the most basic information services or are served only marginally must be identified and addressed.

(4) There is a limit to self-sufficiency in the ability of any library, even the largest public or research library, to satisfy its constituents.

(5) Special libraries with work-related goals serve at present only limited clienteles.

(6) Greater collaboration should be developed among libraries and the commercial and other private sector distributors of the newer information services.

(7) Funding at every level is inadequate. A major change in Federal policy is needed to ensure mutually reinforcing funding formulas.

(8) New Federal legislation should give local libraries the incentive to join larger systems outside of their immediate jurisdictions.

Some Concerns of the Private Sector

The phrase "private sector" includes libraries and other organizations, for-profit and not-for-profit, that produce, process, and distribute information. Through publishing, indexing, abstracting, and other services, they perform vital functions in information transfer. The "information industry" directly or indirectly affects all elements of society, and the Commission considers it essential that information activities in the public and private sectors work in harmony with one another in consonance with the national interest.

A major concern of the private sector is its economic viability in view of the possibility that the sharing of resources through networks implies a loss of potential sales. Librarians, on the other hand, claim that networks will lead to greater information use and, hence, to increased sales. The Commission believes that the creators and consumers of information cannot exist without each other and that precautions should be taken to protect the economic balance between them. Another cause of alarm in the private sector is the dominance of the Federal Government as the largest single producer and disseminator of information in the United States. The question is whether the Federal Government or the private sector should publish and disseminate information produced with public funds. The Commission believes that policy guidelines about the use of private agencies for the dissemination of public information are needed. The third major concern of the private sector is the copying of copyrighted materials from network resources, as noted above.

The Trend Toward Cooperative Action

Present Networking Activities

Librarians have long shared resources by such means as union catalogs and interlibrary loans. During recent years, encouraged by Federal and state leadership and funding, they have begun to evolve more formal, contractual "systems," "consortia," or "networks," a few of which, such as MEDLARS,[1] already benefit from computer and telecommunications technology in the provision of regional and local services from national resources. Typical of evolving networks are the intrastate programs in Washington, Ohio, Illinois, New York and California, and the interstate programs in New England, the Southeast and the Southwest. Increasingly, the search for fruitful ways to share the public knowledge resource crosses geographical, jurisdictional and type-of-library boundaries.

Although none of the existing library networks has reached full potential, a few have demonstrated the viability of resource sharing through electronic networking. An example is the not-for-profit Ohio College Library Center that now serves over 600 library terminals from a single computer at Columbus, Ohio. This system allows participants to access a large data base containing over one-and-a-half million catalog records, for the purpose of producing cards for local library catalogs, locating books in other libraries, and, eventually, providing such other services as search by subject, control of circulation records, and collection of management information.

Barriers to Cooperative Action

(1) The information agencies in the public and private sectors are growing more diverse, and the components—the libraries, the publishing industry, the indexing and abstracting services, the educational institutions and the various government agencies—have had little experience in working together toward a common national goal.

(2) State, local, institutional, and private funding is unstable and insufficient, and is not designed to foster interjurisdictional cooperation.

(3) Traditional funding patterns will need to be changed to make them equally supportive of both local and nationwide objectives, because the provision of information service in many localities is still limited by taxes supporting a particular jurisdiction.

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[1] Medical Literature Access and Retrieval System.

(4) No national guidelines exist to ensure the development of compatible statewide and multistate network services.

(5) Many Federal libraries and information centers have neither adopted a fully-open policy toward serving the general public nor formed among themselves a Federal network.

(6) The attitude of librarians toward the new technologies and new conceptions of the role of the library in society is often negative.

(7) The library work force needed to plan, develop and operate cooperative networks is not yet being well enough trained to deal with nonprint materials or with computer and communication technologies.

(8) The nation does not yet have an official center to coordinate the processing and distribution of standard bibliographic records, including not only the records distributed by the Library of Congress, but also those produced by other public and private agencies in the current complex pattern of bibliographic services.

(9) A final obstacle to the sharing of resources is the lack of public knowledge about their existence and location.

The Recommended National Program

The recommended national program is an overall structure within which current deficiencies can be corrected and future requirements addressed. It would coordinate and reinforce all Federal and state efforts to support local and specialized information services.

Program Objectives

(1) Ensure that basic library and information services are adequate to meet the needs of all local communities.

(2) Provide adequate special services to special constituencies, including the unserved.

(3) Strengthen existing statewide resources and systems.

(4) Ensure basic and continuing education for personnel essential to the implementation of the national program.

(5) Coordinate existing Federal programs of library and information service.

(6) Encourage the private sector to become an active partner in the development of the national program.

(7) Establish a locus of Federal responsibility charged with implementing the national network and coordinating the national pro-

gram under the policy guidance of the National Commission. This agency should have authority to make grants and contracts and to promote standards, but must be supportive and coordinative rather than authoritarian and regulatory.

(8) Plan, develop and implement a nationwide network of library and information service.

Meeting the above eight priority objectives constitutes the sum of the Commission's proposed program. In some instances, existing programs would be strengthened or reoriented. In other cases, the Commission would initiate new programs, such as the nationwide network. Only by the melding of present and future cooperative systems into a national structure can the rich resources of this nation be fully exploited.

The Nationwide Network Concept

Major Federal Responsibilities

The Federal Government would force no library or other information service to join the network, but would provide technical inducements and funding incentives to state governments and the private sector to strengthen their ability to become effective components of a mutually reinforcing program.

(1) Encourage and promulgate standards. The Federal Government has a major responsibility to encourage and support efforts to develop the standards required to assure interconnecting between intrastate networks, multistate networks and specialized networks in the public and private sectors, i.e., the standards for: (a) computer software, access and security protocols, data elements and codes; (b) bibliographic formats, films, computer tapes and sound recordings; (c) literary texts in machine-readable form; and (f) reprography and micrographics.

(2) Make unique and major resource collections available nationwide. Institutions with unique resources of national significance, such as the Harvard University Libraries, the New York Public Library, the Newberry Library, the Glass Information Center in Corning, New York, and the Chemical Abstracts Service, would be provided incremental funding to help extend their extramural services to the whole country.

(3) Develop centralized services for networking. While many services can be better managed locally, others might be sponsored centrally in either the public or private sector. For example, a national

audiovisual repository, a national system of interlibrary communication, a national depository for the preservation of microform masters and "best copies" of all works of research value, a national periodical bank, and machine-readable data banks of articles and abstracts in the fields of language, literature, or musicology.

(4) Explore computer use. Computers have become indispensable tools of network operations, not only for routine clerical tasks, such as the dissemination of bibliographic information, the acquisition of books, catalog card production, and the control of circulation and serial records, but also for the retrieval of knowledge resources in machine-readable form. In addition to dedicated minicomputers for local internal processing, a nationwide network might be expected to employ centralized computer installations (a) for production of bibliographic data for use by local agencies throughout the country, and (b) for searching the knowledge resource itself to learn what is available where, to record new holdings and to arrange interlibrary delivery.

(5) Apply new forms of telecommunications. In order to place people in more immediate contact with the total national information resources, a future telecommunications system might eventually integrate teletype, audio, digital and video signals into a single system. The greatest boon to national access to the public knowledge resource would be free or reduced rates for educational and cultural use of the Federal Telecommunications System and satellite communication channels, at least until the traffic has reached an economically viable level.

(6) Support research and development. A federal program of research and development, through grants and contracts, should address such problems as the application of new technologies, the relevance of services to different reader communities, the effects of new information systems on users, and the profession itself as it struggles with the dynamics of change.

(7) Foster cooperation with similar national and international programs. In order to tap the knowledge resources of the world, the national program should support such efforts as those of UNESCO's UNISIST project, the International Standards Office, the International Federation of Library Associations, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Organizational Relationships and Supporting Responsibilities

In addition to the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, key components of the national program are the fifty states, the

Library of Congress, and the private sector. Each of the levels in the nationwide program should bear its share of the total financial burden.

Responsibilities of State Governments

The Federal Government would fund those aspects of the network which support national objectives and stimulate statewide and multistate library development. The state governments would accept the major share of the cost of coordinating and supporting the intrastate components of the network, as well as part of the cost of participating in multistate planning. The states could participate most helpfully by enacting or updating library legislation and by establishing or strengthening state library agencies to administer state programs in the context of the national program.

Some of the advantages that would accrue to a state from its participation in a nationwide network are: (1) more information for its residents than it could possibly afford to amass through its own capital investment; (2) reduced interstate telecommunication costs; (3) access to computer software, data bases and technical equipment; (4) compatibility with national programs; (5) matching funding for bringing state and local resources up to acceptable standards; (6) matching funding to initiate network operations; and (7) the ability to invest mainly in immediate state and local needs while relying upon the national network for specialized material and services.

Responsibilities of the Private Sector

The private sector, as a major producer of cultural, scientific, technical, and industrial information, must work closely with the public sector in order to make the national network both useful and cost-effective. A new orientation to Federal funding and user economics might be required to harmonize the traditional library information systems with the newer commercial and other specialized information systems. The Commission believes that this area will require intensive study and full collaboration among many different organizations before a meaningful legislative recommendation can be developed.

Responsibilities of the Library of Congress

Although not so designated by law, the Library of Congress is *de facto* The National Library. The Commission believes that it should legally be so designated. In that role it should accept the following responsibilities in the national program: (1) expansion of its lending function to that of a National Lending Library of final resort; (2) expansion of coverage under the National Program for Acquisitions and

Cataloging; (3) expansion of Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC); (4) the on-line distribution of the bibliographic data base to the various nodes of the national network; (5) an augmented reference service to support the national system for bibliographic service; (6) operation of a comprehensive National Serials Service; (7) establishment of a technical services center to provide training in, and information about, Library of Congress techniques and processes, with emphasis on automation; (8) development of improved access to state and local government publications; and (9) further implementation of the national program to preserve physically deteriorating library materials.

Proposed Legislation

Future legislation will have as its objective the nationwide network and will: (1) outline the role of the Federal Government, the national libraries, and the states; (2) specify the functions that should be performed centrally; (3) establish the basis for appropriate Federal-state and state-local matching funding; (4) establish a locus of Federal responsibility for implementing the policies and programs of the National Commission; (5) provide a framework for private sector participation; and (6) safeguard privacy, confidentiality, and freedom of expression.

Funding

Since 1956, with the passage of the Library Services Act, the Federal Government has provided funds for new services, library training and research, new building construction, aid to special groups, and interlibrary cooperation. In 1973 the Administration recommended the substitution of revenue sharing for categorical Federal grant programs. The preponderance of testimony to the Commission says that revenue sharing is not working for libraries. Recent actions by Congress have restored appropriations for many categorical aid programs; but, despite the proposed Library Partnership Act, the threat of discontinuance of those programs persists. Meanwhile, the Commission believes that the American public has not only accepted the principle of Federal funding for libraries, but has also equated it with Federal responsibility for education.

It is premature to stipulate criteria for requesting financial assistance from the Federal Government under the national program, but suggestions are herewith put forward for consideration. For example, each institution or agency wishing to participate in the network might be asked to:

(1) Request support only for programs that are consistent with national program aids and objectives;

(2) Be willing to subscribe to, and to utilize, national bibliographic, technical, and other standards;

(3) Provide assurance that successful programs basic to a library's mission and begun with Federal funds, will be sustained by the recipient for at least several years;

(4) Stipulate that Federal funds would not be used to offset or dilute financial responsibility at the local, regional, or state level;

(5) Match Federal funds with local or state funds according to a formula based on factors other than merely population or per capita income;

(6) Develop a mutually compatible formula for matching funds between the state and local governments similar to that between the state and Federal Government; and

(7) Adhere to the protocols and conventions of use established for a nationwide network.

Until a new funding policy for the national program is worked out and passed into legislation, the Commission strongly favors the continuation of categorical aid under existing titles.

Conclusion

The Commission believes that the country's library and information services are not yet organized to meet the needs of the Nation as a whole. The Nation must change direction by treating recorded knowledge as a national resource for the benefit of all people and the national welfare. The necessary changes in manpower development, in the application of technology, in Federal and state investment policy, in cooperative, interjurisdictional arrangements and in forms and styles of services will come about gradually; but the Commission is satisfied that the library and information communities are now prepared to work together in creating the strongest possible information services for the country. It urges the American people, through Federal, state, and local governments, and public and private institutions, to support a nationwide program of library and information service as a high-priority national goal.

SUPPORTING STUDIES

Library and Information Services for Native Americans

Last year, the Commission, concerned with the virtual nonexistence of library and information service to Indians on reservations, appointed a special fact-finding committee to investigate what could and should be done to accomplish immediate and substantial improvement. Unfortunately, the fact-finding committee could find little in the way of facts to work with. Opinions, impressions, and intuitions abounded, but solid data were not to be found.

In an attempt to remedy this situation, a study was commissioned to assess the magnitude of the problem and determine the reasons for its existence. The study showed that, with only a very few exceptions, the lack of service is severe. The causes are extraordinarily complex and interrelated, with misconceptions and misapprehensions about the Indian people, their aspirations and cultural context, leading the list, and with an almost total lack of leadership in the responsible agencies in the area of library and information service following closely. From the study, a number of recommendations were developed for action by NCLIS and other concerned agencies. As the year ended, the recommendations were being analyzed by the Commission to isolate those most likely to bear fruit in the immediate future.

Interactions Between Traditional Library Services and New Information Services

The library as an institutional concept is thousands of years old, and for most of those thousands of years, the library has been insulated from competition, supported by wealthy patrons, institutions or governments. Since the end of World War II, however, the "information explosion," nourished by equally explosive growth in media of information storage and transfer other than the case bound book and the scholarly journal, has resulted in the appearance of a new phenomenon, the information service. In today's environment, the term "information service" encompasses a wide variety of activities sponsored by organizations at all levels of government and in both the for-profit and not-for-profit elements of the private sector. These activities include: publication of abstract journals; current awareness services, with or without document provision; retrospective searching of computer files in batch or on-line modes; dissemination of documents in a

variety of microforms; information analyses, which synthesize large bodies of information into succinct tabulations or state-of-the-art reports; the provision of information for coping with day-to-day problems; and many others. The kinds of information handled range from the mundane (e.g., local health clinics, winning lottery numbers) to the esoteric (e.g., leukemic immunosurveillance mechanisms in outbred mammalian species, chemical reactions in the Jovian atmosphere), and the subject matter ranges from aardvarks to zymurgy. However, much of the original impetus for the development of information services came from the need to cope with the outpouring of research and technical reports created as a result of the heavy investment in research and development, mostly government sponsored, during and immediately after the War. Because these materials did not fit into any of the classical categories, the information services, many of which were initially also government sponsored, took an entirely different approach to their management and use, with the emphasis on dissemination rather than availability. They were also quick to take advantage of new technologies, such as the computer, and old, but little-used technologies, such as microimagery. Some became publishers—or republishers—and began moving into traditional areas.

Meanwhile, the libraries, faced with the necessity of handling more—and more kinds of—information materials, began expanding their horizons in the direction of greater service orientation. As a result, we now have the situation where many libraries are subscribers to information services and depend upon them; many information services rely heavily on libraries as resources and as clients; and yet, the two communities frequently view each other as competitors. This simultaneous interdependence and rivalry poses a problem and a challenge that must ultimately be resolved if we are to have an effective national program.

To obtain the facts necessary for a solution to this problem, NCLIS commissioned the Harvard University Program on Information Technologies and Public Policy to study these interactions and develop recommendations and supporting data. As the year ended, the report had been received and was being evaluted by the Commission.

The Role of the Library of Congress in the National Program

It is obvious to anyone who considers the matter that the Library of Congress must play a crucial role in any national program for library and information services. The permanent Commission's predecessor

Advisory Commission included as its second recommendation the recognition and strengthening of the Library of Congress' role as the National Library, and Congress stipulated in our enabling legislation the Librarian of Congress as a member of the Commission, the only such stipulation of ex officio membership.

With the publication of the national program, the time has come to define that role in more precise terms, as a basis for planning for the Commission, the Congress, and the Library itself. To that end, the Commission and the Library of Congress have negotiated a study contract calling for:

(1) A review of the current status and plans of major library and network systems in the United States, with a view toward stating the major characteristics of each and, where possible, the experiences and results to date.

(2) Based on the experiences and results of (1) above, a description of the requirements for what appear to be the major components required to assure greater success in network development.

(3) A review of the current status and plans for international bibliographic control, with a view toward defining the Library of Congress' proper role in these developments.

(4) A study of those efforts in national bibliographic control already underway at the Library of Congress, together with current plans for further development, with a view toward ensuring that these provide the necessary components isolated in (2) above that are proper to the Library of Congress' role.

(5) A study of the national requirement for bibliographic products and services, with a view toward determining which of these should be supplied by the Library of Congress, which should be supplied by other organizations, and how these efforts should be coordinated.

It is expected that this study will provide a document defining the near-term (five to seven years) role of the Library of Congress in the evolving national program and indicating, in priority order, those steps that must be taken to ensure that the Library of Congress fulfills that role.

National Inventory of Library Needs

One of the more serious problems facing the Commission as it moves toward implementing the national program is the lack of a current, quantiative assessment of the gap between services now being provided and the needs. The last—and only—such inventory was prepared in

1965 by the American Library Association. Obviously, with the rapid changes which have been—and are—occurring in the library and information field, a decade-old inventory cannot provide a basis for decisions.

There are, in fact, two problems. Not only are the statistics on which the inventory was based out of date, but so are the norms to which they were compared. These were based on several standards which were prepared at different times, by different groups, and for different purposes, without sufficient consideration of the whole university of library/information services. Further, they were established before computers and other advanced technology had made a significant impact on libraries, so they do not reflect the impact of technology on library operations.

To remedy this, NCLIS has commissioned a study designed to:

(1) Develop NCLIS Inventory Statistical Measures for each type of library. These will incorporate appropriate provisions of existing national and international standards, with additions to reflect recent developments. The drafts will be reviewed by national library associations, and be submitted to the American National Standards Institute as starting points for new national standards.

(2) Prepare a national inventory of library needs, using statistics supplied by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), from both completed surveys and current, ongoing surveys in their Library General Information Survey (LIBGIS) program. This will consist of separate inventories of public libraries, academic libraries, and school library/media centers, and will include the three statistical measures used in the 1965 inventory (holdings, staff, and operating expenditures), as well as additional statistical measures (e.g., periodical subscriptions, nonprint media, etc.).

(3) Individual state inventories similar to (2) above for at least five states, up to as many as twenty, depending upon the availability of both funds and current data.

The results of this study are expected to provide valuable information to the Commission in a number of areas and for a number of purposes. Comparisons between this inventory and the previous one may provide a basis for measuring the impact of various national library programs (e.g., the Library Services and Construction Act, Title II of the Higher Education Act, etc.). In addition, the information will provide a basis for making decisions, establishing priorities, and directing the Commission's efforts for maximum effect, as well as providing input for the White House Conference on Library and Information Services and the state conferences which will precede it.

Related Papers

The National Program Document necessarily speaks to broad issues in general terms. However, during the development of the national program, from the regional hearings and countless meetings, discussions, and conferences, as well as from the reams of correspondence pouring into the office of the Commission, it became obvious that there were many topics, issues, and viewpoints that required more detailed development and broader exposure. To provide this exposure and assist the Commission and the library/information community in perceiving the problems of transition, more than twenty experts and representatives of various segments of the community were commissioned to prepare "Related Papers" detailing the relationships between the national program and specific topics or constituencies. As the year ended, eighteen of these papers had been received and accepted, and several more were being reviewed and/or revised. When they have all been completed, they will be published as a collection as a companion piece to the National Program Document. In the interim, individual papers are being entered into the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) system as they are completed. A complete list of the titles and authors of the Related Papers is included in Appendix V.

As can be seen in the list of Appendix V, two-thirds of the papers discuss the national program from the point of view of some type of institution, including every kind of library; information centers and services in both the for-profit and not-for-profit segments of the private sector, as well as government agencies at both the Federal and state levels; networks, professional associations, and even a single, but significant, organization—the U.S. Book Exchange. The remainder of the papers deal with such diverse subjects as international developments, economics and funding, intellectual freedom and personal privacy, and the manpower and educational needs of and for the national program. The papers already received and approved have been rich in details, insights and viewpoints, and they provide an enlightening picture of the breathtaking variety encompassed in the library/information community. The complete set will be "must" reading for anyone who would understand the complexity of implementing the national program.

THE REGIONAL HEARINGS

During this past year, the Commission completed its scheduled round of regional hearings designed to solicit ideas and suggestions from the "grassroots" and ensure that the Commission's program and activities would respond to real conditions.

While both hearings held this year fulfilled the dual intent of the Commission, the Mountain-Plains hearing held September 18, 1974, in Denver, Colorado, provided more information about library conditions in that area than comment on Commission activities. At the Middle-Atlantic regional meeting held May 21, 1975, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, however, emphasis was on the Commission's proposed National Program for Library and Information Services. The difference might be due to the fact that conditions and needs in rural areas were less familiar to the Commissioners than those in the Eastern Coastal States and to the timing of the hearings. By May 21, the Commission had completed the final manuscript of its national program and people from the Middle-Atlantic States were eager to comment on it. The following covers testimony received by the Commission for the two hearings, that which was written and that presented orally on the day of the hearings, that which was solicited by the Commission and that which was voluntarily offered.

The Mountain-Plains hearing on September 18, 1974, began with a description of the geographical area and an overview of library and information resources located there. A double-screen slide presentation gave graphic impact to the area's major problem of delivering basic services to scattered populations. Users and spokesmen for special groups testified to their needs for service which sounded very much the same as those of user witnesses from other regions, but in this area, their special difficulties arise from the facts that local libraries are so small they can't begin to fill all their needs and alternative resources are very far away. University and city librarians said they feel their libraries must serve people outside of their own clientele in spite of the cost, because there is no where else for them to turn. They add the fact that total resources in the region are not broad enough nor deep enough to answer all the calls made on them. They are much smaller than the resources of the Coastal States or the Midwest. University librarians from the Border States of the region testified that they regularly turn to their neighbors in California and the Mid-West to fill their interlibrary loan needs rather than to other libraries in the region, because what they need is more likely to be available there, and those libraries are closer anyway.

Mountain-Plains States' witnesses reported that LSCA funds have greatly benefited area libraries, although two described efforts within their states to substitute Federal funds for state appropriations, leaving libraries at the same low level of support as before. Witnesses universally asked for extension of categorical funding. They said that few revenue sharing funds had been used for library purposes and those few were designated for capital expenditures. Operating funds are badly needed. The low tax base that is common throughout the region was explained to the Commission with an indication of the special problems that occur because large areas of these states are owned by the government or are Indian reservations and so are not taxed. Funding problems are exacerbated, witnesses say, by the public's acceptance of poor library conditions. Never having experienced good library service, the public is apathetic toward it. Friends of the Library told of their efforts to change this attitude with success in one case and failure in another.

Service on Indian reservations was the principal topic of three witnesses' testimony and was a concern in several others. Witnesses described specific needs for information, materials, and services and the meager libraries that now exist to fill them. Efforts by Indian-led regional organizations to involve local Indian leadership and to gather materials were poignantly described by one witness. State librarians reported on efforts to provide limited service on reservations even though states have no legal obligation to do so. This responsibility is clearly with the Federal Government under Indian treaties. It has just as clearly been neglected. When similar testimony was presented to the Commission at the Southwest regional hearing, it appointed a committee of its members to study the situation and make recommendations. This committee is actively pursuing its task.

Spokesmen for Spanish-speaking people related the difficulties they experience trying to find information in language and format they can understand. Although Spanish-speaking people make up a significant part of the population in the Mountain-Plains region, small libraries are unable to find and acquire the materials they need. One witness suggested that 1976, the Bicentennial Year, was an appropriate time for special government grants for recording oral history and for the encouragement of ethnic writers and those who collect ethnic works.

Because delivering needed information and materials to citizens some distance away is relatively costly in rural areas as compared to serving urban patrons, much library experimentation in the Mountain-Plains region centers on this problem. The Commissioners were

given reports of recent work with cable television and were shown examples of typical ways in which CATV might be used in local libraries. In addition, a new proposal for use of a NASA satellite to relay references and bibliographic information and staff training courses to libraries in remote areas was described. NASA had approved use of the satellite for library purposes, but the proposal was yet to be funded at the time of the hearing.

At both the Middle Atlantic and Mountain-Plains hearings, as at each of the earlier hearings, the Commissioners heard of libraries developing innovative programs in earnest individual efforts to reach heretofore unserved citizens of their localities who have felt barred from receiving service because of race or ethnic background, physical handicap, or inability to read well in English. The programs described ranged from increased emphasis on audiovisual materials to collections located in shopping centers and low-cost housing units, to tutoring programs, to information and referral services, to special collections of ethnic materials and so on. Indeed, where monies are available to support these outreach programs, it appears they are becoming more common than innovative all around the country.

Testimony of Mountain-Plains States witnesses on cooperative efforts in their area revealed that although each state is organized into some kind of system or network, cooperation in the region is not bounded by political jurisdiction nor by any particular library's clientele. It is more a spirit of willingness to share limited resources than a highly formalized system by which the sharing is accomplished as in the Northeast or Midwest. It is the same spirit that was found to be so strong in the Southeastern states, where resources are also few and systems unsophisticated. At the Middle Atlantic hearing, the Commissioners heard testimony of state-led efforts to provide their citizens with broad access to resources within state boundaries but of no large-scale regional cooperative efforts. Each state has established—or is in the process of establishing—a state-wide system of libraries. These are highly organized systems. Some, as in New York and New Jersey, have been operating successfully for several years. But reports from Pennsylvania revealed that 1,750,000 people, most of them in rural central Pennsylvania, still have very weak library service or none at all. The system proposed by the state's library officials would extend service to these people, but it is opposed in some quarters and, in May, had not yet been adopted. Delaware representatives told of a peculiar circumstance in their state budget that denied them professional leadership at the state librarian level. They reported that their new three-system state network was growing haphazardly for lack of that leadership. In addition to this testimony

about statewide cooperative efforts at the Philadelphia hearing, member representatives of smaller networks of special libraries and of multitype libraries described successes achieved through their cooperative organizations. Proponents of the New York and New Jersey systems and of two of the smaller networks proudly offered their systems as prototypes of a national network of library and information services.

Both the Mountain-Plains and the Middle Atlantic states have long benefited from the services of regional bibliographic centers, one in Denver and the other in Philadelphia. Both have been manual operations in which bibliographic information from area libraries is collected and filed and multitudinous requests for the location of certain resources are answered as quickly as a manual operation allows. Administrators from each center testified that they have been experiencing tremendous growth in both the size of their files and in the number of requests for information. Lack of funding for additional staff and machines to handle the load has forced each to seek ties with the Ohio College Library Center to ease processing burdens. Neither organization can any longer be a comprehensive center in itself.

At each of the regional hearings, the Commissioners have been reminded of the paucity of information available about user needs. Concerned themselves, the Commissioners held a working conference on the subject in 1973 to be sure that their broad understandings were in line with the experiences of working librarians. It was with great interest, therefore, that the Commissioners read, as testimony for the Denver hearing, the results of a study of Colorado citizens' attitudes and needs concerning library service. They questioned the witness about possible implications for future planning. The study had found that people who frequently use libraries want most to have broad collections of materials available to them either in their local libaries or through a system of interlibrary loans. Other factors such as a helpful staff, extended hours of operation and building amenities were of secondary importance to them. These users said that they turned to the library for their general information needs and for recreation. When they want specialized information to meet immediate needs, they turn to other sources such as newspapers for news and scores and meeting information, stockbrokers for market reports, the city hall for community information, and employment bureaus for job openings. The responses of nonusers revealed that they simply didn't think of using the library at all. They either felt no need for its services or turned to other sources to fill their information needs. Students were found to use the library more than any other group,

but frustrations they experience in trying to obtain materials apparently adversely affect their continued use of the library for personal needs after their school years are ended. This point was reinforced by student witnesses at the Denver hearing and by school librarians. As a result of the study, the witness who had presented the testimony said, Colorado library planners are re-evaluating their priorities in regard to supporting networks and delivery systems, strengthening resources in local libraries, building collections of specialized information otherwise available through nonlibrary sources and starting new programs to attract nonusers.

The topic of most concern to witnesses at the Middle Atlantic regional hearing was the Commission's proposed "National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action." Copies of the report had been sent to each person invited to testify and each was asked to comment on it if he desired to do so. Because plans for the program were far advanced by May, the Middle Atlantic hearing afforded the Commissioners an opportunity to respond publicly to comments made as well as to delve further into matters of concern to the witnesses. They cleared up misunderstandings, added details and indicated their reasons for certain decisions. Thus that part of the hearing that concerned the national program included considerable dialogue between Commissioners and witnesses to the benefit of both and the audience as well. Dr. Burkhardt assured an inquiring witness that the Commission's formal adoption of the program scheduled for the next day did not mean that his comment would have no effect on it. Revisions will be made as the need arises, he said, but emphasis now will be on implementing the program. The following discussion of the national program combines the comments of witnesses from the Mountain-Plains and Middle Atlantic States.

The most popular subject of testimony was undoubtedly the proposed national network. Negative comments came: from those who feared that this would become a monolithic, bureaucratic monstrosity forcing everything into a stultifying common pattern and tying everyone up in red tape; from those who feared that its costs would so inflate the budgets as to endanger the whole program; from those who feared that it would serve only the elite and drain funds away from the establishment of standard resources where they are lacking at the local level or from other programs which would serve more people. To these, the Commission replied by reiterating once again its oft-repeated position that the national program must be built on a foundation of adequate local resources everywhere and that the Federal role in the network was coordinative and supportive, not directive. On the other hand, many witnesses expressed wholehearted support for

the network concept, pointing out the critical needs for national bibliographic control and regional centers for storing little-used materials and locating sources for or providing copies of materials for interlibrary loan. Many of these also called attention to some of the pragmatic considerations of implementing the network, such as: the need for safeguards against a single failure disabling the entire system or destroying vital data; the need for qualifying the ideal of equal access with some priorities (e.g., medical data to doctors first), protection of proprietary data, economic considerations, etc.; and the need to cope with user resistance.

The next most popular subject after networking was the question of roles and impacts. Queries about the roles of and impacts on various kinds of libraries and institutions came from library administrators, regional network representatives, school librarians, the private sector—almost everyone. Most suggested the inclusion of more detail on—and, frequently, strengthening of—their role in the national program. The Commission pointed out that the program document is necessarily a general proposal and that the requested detail of roles and projections of impact would be developed as the program is implemented. It was also pointed out that, as has been the case during the whole process of building the national program, the Commission will seek opinions and input concerning the implementation of it from all segments of the library and information profession and from interested representatives of the general public and will continue to inform them of its progress through reports, journal articles, press releases, etc.

Some witnesses questioned whether the national program was really user oriented, while others pointed out the necessity of orienting the users to take advantage of the library and information services which are already available to them, as well as those which will be newly provided as a result of the national program, citing the White House Conference on Library and Information Services as a valuable means for promoting the use of information resources, not only to the profession and the public, but to administrators and legislators as well.

Interestingly, the only statement in the program document which received unanimous and unqualified support from every witness who mentioned it was the proposal to designate the Library of Congress as The National Library. It was frequently suggested that this is so important and so necessary that it should be separated for immediate action.

The Commission's first series of regional hearings concluded in Philadelphia on May 18, 1975. These hearings have been a gratifying experience for the Commissioners. The amount of testimony offered

was nearly overwhelming, but the spirit in which it came was inspiring. Hearing days were exciting. Witnesses were eager to participate and anxious to answer fully all questions put to them. Many people in the audience took advantage of the unscheduled noon-time period to speak extemporaneously of their concerns. And some witnesses followed up their testimony with letters and visits to the Washington office. The Commission hopes that this rapport it has established with people all over the country will result in their continued contributions to its ongoing work, for it considers them vital if the task is to be well done. More than a thousand pieces of testimony are now a part of the Commission's permanent record, on call when the need arises and available to everyone through the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC). Orders should be sent to: ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES

Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE)

The earliest and most rapidly developing implementation activity is, appropriately enough, in response to Objective 4, to "Ensure basic and continuing education of personnel essential to the implementation of the national program." The success of the national program obviously depends ultimately upon people—people who must be adequately trained in the appropriate disciplines, including emerging ones. It is equally apparent that for many years, the implementation and operation of the national program will be most strongly influenced by those who are already in the field. Therefore, the immediate need is for continuing education of practicing library and information science personnel; hence, the Continuing Library Education Network and Exchange (CLENE).

The inital impetus and framework for CLENE came from a report commissioned by NCLIS and published in early 1974, "Continuing Library and Information Science Education." This report concluded that: CLENE was absolutely essential for the achievement of the goals of the national program; CLENE is necessary to create a nationwide awareness of and sense of need for continuing education of library personnel; and CLENE is feasible and practical.

The report defines those who need continuing education as everyone in the field, from clerks and technicians to managers and trustees, but indicates that the limited resources likely to be available in the immediate future should be concentrated on professionals and paraprofessionals. The top-ranking needs in terms of content of continuing education, as perceived by the respondents to a survey, are: (1) updating of professional knowledge; (2) training in management techniques; (3) learning how to improve human relations; (4) education in library automation; and (5) instruction in handling and using nonprint media. Also discussed are the responsibilities, modes and methods, and obstacles to continuing education.

The crux of the report, however, is the lucid description of an effective apparatus for performing the four processes or functions of CLENE. This apparatus consists of an Assembly, an Advisory Committee, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Director. The Assembly is made up of representatives of all relevant groups and provides a forum for the exchange of ideas in library and information science continuing education, with ample provision for "grassroots" input. The Assembly elects the Advisory Committee, which is responsible for identifying problem areas, selecting priorities, suggesting policy alternatives, reviewing, communicating, etc. The Advisory Committee in turn, elects the Board of Directors, which is responsible for formulating policy, long-range planning, determining the major processes or activities in which CLENE efforts should be channeled, authorizing studies, etc. The Executive Director, selected by the Board, is responsible for executing the processes, programs, and policies established by the Board. This apparently complex structure is, in fact, the most effective mechanism for providing both the widest possible participation and efficient operations. The Assembly, which is quite large, meets infrequently, perhaps once a year, and concentrates on interaction and feedback, while the Board of Directors, which is a more manageable group of only about a dozen people, meets four or five times a year, as necessary, to direct the actual management of the operation.

The functions of CLENE are neatly divided into four major classes, called processes:

(1) The Needs Assessment and Problem Definition Process is aimed at continuous assessment of individual and group needs, and it encourages library and information science personnel at all levels to participate in deciding what their needs are and how they will learn. This Process is necessary to assure the relevance and direction of the other three Processes.

(2) The Information Acquisition and Coordination Process acquires, organizes, stores, retrieves, and exchanges information about existing continuing education resources in library and information science and in other professions that are applicable to common needs and problems. Major tasks suggested are: maintaining a library; providing a directory to persons with expertise in continuing education and in current subject areas of high priority; maintaining an inventory of continuing education programs already developed; and operating a selective dissemination service for CLENE's personnel.

(3) The Program and Resource Development Process performs the planning, design, production, and evaluation of CLENE's services. It develops a precise description of those services, materials, and resources that are already available and functional in delivering continuing education opportunities to library and information science personnel, and, by means of a review process, provides for wider distribution of selected offerings already in the field. Working with consultative design help, it develops program and resource specifications for those programs, resources, and services that should be provided, based on the findings of the Needs Assessment and Problem Definition Process.

(4) The Communications and Delivery Process, through several kinds of publications, creates an awareness of, and sense of need for, continuing education of library and information science personnel on the part of employers and individuals; plans ways to deliver the materials to the users who need them; and plans activities, based upon knowledge utilization models, to encourage awareness, interest, evaluation, and adoption of CLENE programs and services.

After the report and a brief highlights document had been in circulation or available long enough to ensure time for review, NCLIS convened an implementation conference in Annapolis, Maryland, in October 1975, to:

(1) Assess CLENE as a practical program of continuing education for library and information science;

(2) Outline the first steps for implementation of CLENE;

(3) Create a formal communication mechanism and task force(s) to accomplish implementation of CLENE.

The attendees, representing virtually every conceivable type of library/information community, enthusiastically endorsed the CLENE program, and by the end of the two-and-a-half day con-

ference, had accomplished the other two goals. At a second implementation conference, held in Chicago, Illinois, in January 1975, the conferees, after unanimously reporting supportive reactions from their many constituencies, proceeded to constitute themselves an ad hoc Advisory Committee, and to establish criteria for and select a Board of Directors. In the ensuing months, three proposals were prepared and submitted, and, by the close of the year, working with a planning grant from the U.S. Office of Education (and additional contributions from a number of states), the Advisory Committee and the Board of Directors were meeting to begin preparation of papers of incorporation and planning for the first meeting of the Assembly to be held in January 1976 in Chicago.

National Bibliographic Control

Bibliographic control is the term used by librarians to describe the processes of establishing and maintaining a unique identification of each item of recorded knowledge—book, periodical, phonograph record, magnetic tape, film reel, etc—providing intellectual access, via indexes, to each item, and specifying its location. The familiar file of catalog cards in the library is the product of these processes.

Of course, in the current environment, a catalog may be in the form of books, or even computer files, rather than card files, but the principle is the same. From the point of view of the national program, the difficulty lies in the fact that almost every library has its own variations of how to describe a book, and the differences create confusion and uncertainty. If a book cannot be found in another library's catalog, it is difficult to determine whether the book is not in the collection, or whether it has simply been cataloged differently. The situation is even worse for the nonprint materials. In order for a national network to operate effectively, it will be necessary to establish, for each kind of information, a standard minimum bibliographic record for use by the network. Each library could make whatever additions are required for the special needs of its users, but every record submitted for network use would have to include at least the standard minimum description.

The growing interest and activity in the area of the networking prompted the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the Council on Library Resources (CLR) to sponsor a four-day meeting in the spring of 1974 to establish a framework of objectives for future action in achieving national bibliographic control. Partic-

ipating in this meeting were: NCLIS; the Library of Congress and the two other national libraries; other concerned government agencies; and representatives of the academic, library, publishing, professional, and industrial communities. The conference concluded that the need for definition of a basic minimum bibliographic record for network interchange was immediate and that such a record is a keystone in national cooperation. The conference strongly recommended the establishment of an on-going mechanism to monitor and facilitate the attainment of national bibliographic control.

In response to this recommendation, NCLIS, NSF, and CLR have established the Advisory Group on National Bibliographic Control comprising six highly competent library/information professionals selected by the sponsoring agencies to serve for varying terms of two, three, or four years. Although the members of the Advisory Group come from the functional areas of interest, they are not primarily representatives of their parent organizations. Instead, each was chosen for his background, maturity, judgment, and reputation for getting things done. The wisdom of such selection was demonstrated by the fact that barely four months after it was constituted, the Advisory Group had already established working parties with detailed charters to address such problems as format specifications for records of journal articles and technical reports and for name authority files. Still another challenge, developing a standard format for serial holdings, was referred to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z39 Committee. The Z39 Committee promptly appointed a subcommittee (SC/40), which began its work in mid-June.

Immediate responsiveness and productivity of this sort augur well for the future of national bibliographic control.

Resources and Bibliographic Support

The bibliographic resources of the nation consist of all of its collections of recorded knowledge, in whatever media, wherever they are located. The identification, intellectual access, and location information provided by establishing national bibliographic control, as discussed in the previous section, would be pointless unless, at the same time, means were provided for users to obtain physical access to (i.e., copies of) the resources so controlled.

Last year, the Commission engaged Westat, Inc., to examine the problem and develop possible organizational structures for making knowledge resources available nationwide. The final report of this study laid out the requirements for such a system and recommended

the creation of a National Library Network, with a hierarchical structure, which the user would access through his local library. If the local library could not provide the material, the librarian would access first the resources of the state, and then, in turn, if unsuccessful at lower levels, the resources of zonal, regional, and finally, national support centers. With each succeeding level having access to a broader range of resources than the preceding one, relatively few requests would have to be referred to the national center, and many of these could be referred to other regions for fulfillment. Necessary adjuncts to the resource system are a Bibliographic Control System to identify and locate each item and a Communication System to provide for rapid exchange of information, requests, and accounting functions.

This report,[1] together with a similar report on serials access,[2] provided the basis for a conference called by NCLIS in April 1975 to obtain input and reaction from the library/information community and develop approaches to implementation. This conference, which brought together representatives of virtually every concerned community, determined, in its first session, that there were three distinct subsets of resources which should be considered separately. Accordingly, they broke up into three working groups to discuss: monographs (principally, conventional books); serials (principally, scholarly journals; and nonprint media (most other materials). On the last day of the conference, the working groups reassembled and presented their conclusions and recommendations. While there were many individual variations in position on details, there was a remarkable unanimity on the basic issues and the directions of needed future actions. The monograph group expressed some reservations about separate systems for serials and monographs, but they felt that practical considerations inherent in starting now with existing resources required separate—but compatible—programs. The necessity for an immediate beginning in order to test the hierarchical network concept in actual practice was unquestioned.

The serials group also recognized the pragmatic necessity of a separate program for serials, and because there is already a serious problem in providing access to serials, recommended that priority be given this effort; a recommendation that the full conference endorsed. Here also, an immediate beginning with existing resources as a base was urged. Since access to a relatively small number of currently pub-

[1] "Resources and Bibliographic Support for a Nationwide Library Program." A Study Prepared for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, by Westat, Inc., Rockville, Maryland, 1974.

[2] Palmour, Vernon E., Bellassai, Marcia C., and Gary, Lucy M., "Access to Periodical Resources: A National Plan." Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries, February 1974.

lished "core" journals would meet the needs of most user groups, early attention was recommended to developing an accessible collection of this heavily-used core as the beginning of a National Serials Center or Centers.

The nonprint media group found itself with a mixed bag of widely disparate "other media," including such materials as government documents and technical reports, manuscripts and archives, all varieties of film, and video and digital magnetic tapes, among others. They were also faced with a paucity of information about all of these with respect to their volume, distribution, use, access, economics, and user need. It proved difficult even to define and determine the extent of "nonprint media." Consequently, its report consisted of a call for the collection and analysis of additional qualitative and quantitative information on these media, with indications of more than a dozen major questions which must be answered.

As the year ended, NCLIS was in the process of assembling task forces to address all three sets of recommendations.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Conference on Resolution of Copyright Issues

One of the more intractable problems facing the Commission as it moves toward implementation of the national program is achieving an optimum balance between encouraging maximum freedom in information flow and protecting the rights of authors and publishers. The issue, of course, is library photocopying of copyrighted material, principally serials. The vague principal of "fair use" has become obsolescent with the development of inexpensive photocopying and the burgeoning of interlibrary loans as a means of coping with the information explosion.

Librarians insist (and cite figures to support their position) that no article or serial is copied frequently enough to constitute substantial infringement of copyright or damage to author or publisher. The publishers, on the other hand, contend with equal vigor (citing their own figures to support *their* position) that library photocopying has reduced their subscription revenues and threatened their economic viability. Recognizing the extraordinary intricacies and interdependence of the problem, neither Congress nor the courts have been willing to dictate a solution. Current attempts to revise copyright legisla-

tion have been underway for better than ten years, and, in the recent litigation between Williams and Wilkins and the National Library of Medicine, the courts were careful to specify that the decision was based solely on the merits of the particular case, and was not a basis for a precedent. Both Congress and the courts have indicated that the two communities should work together to develop a solution acceptable to all.

In order to provide a forum for such a cooperative effort, the Chairman of the Commission, Dr. Frederick Burkhardt, and the Register of Copyright, Ms. Barbara Ringer, jointly convened and chaired, beginning in November 1974, a continuing Conference on Resolution of Copyright Issues, to which representatives of virtually every conceivable constituency with an interest in the problem were invited. The level of participation was remarkable. At the first and two subsequent meetings so far, representation has approached 100 percent. In spite of basic differences among the participants, there was a clear consensus that something had to be done, and that unless the conference accomplished something, the results could be deleterious to all parties.

Recognizing that so large a group was too unwieldly for creative deliberations, the conference divided itself into two groups representing, respectively, the producers and the users, for the purpose of appointing members of a Working Group of twelve (six from each group). This Working Group was charged with developing proposals for coping with the problems of library photocopying, with particular emphasis on the applicable provisions of the proposed revision to the Copyright Law, and with a deadline for reporting to the full Conference by February 5, 1975.

After trying unsuccessfully to achieve a consensus by developing a definition of "systematic photocopying," either in words or by example, the Working Group reported back to the Conference at its second meeting with a recommendation that the Conference pursue the approach of "investigating the development of workable clearance and licensing procedures . . . applicable to library photocopying . . ." The Conference adopted this recommendation and the Working Group returned to its deliberations. At the third meeting of the Conference, the Working Group had prepared no less than nine substantive documents and proposals, the last of which was a recommendation that a study be performed in order to obtain solid experimental information on:

(a) Actual volumes and patterns of library photocopying; and

(b) the cost of administering a royalty payment mechanism.

The Conference adopted this recommendation, and NCLIS agreed to sponsor such a study. As the year ended, NCLIS staff was working with a subcommittee of the Working Group to develop a suitable Request for Proposal for this study.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services

On December 31, 1974, President Ford signed into law Senate Joint Resolution 40 (93rd Congress), which had previously been passed by the Senate on November 20, 1973, and by the House of Representatives on December 12, 1974. This brought into being Public Law 93–568 (Appendix VI) authorizing and requesting the President to "call" a White House Conference on Library and Information Services to be held not later than 1978, and marked a major milestone in a project which has been in the making for better than fifteen years.

Since the responsibility for planning and conducting the Conference is assigned to NCLIS, immediate steps were taken to obtain the appropriation and personnel authorizations necessary for the conduct of the Conference. In view of the planning and schedule requirements, this was not, by any means, undue haste. To ensure full participation and input from all concerned parties, the national conference is to be preceded by 56 state and territorial conferees, each partially funded from the Conference budget. To ensure productive state conferences, ten regional conferences to orient the respective state conference managers must be organized, coordinated, and held well in advance of the state conferences. With so much to be accomplished, three years is barely adequate for staffing, planning, preparation, and execution. Further, since the states must provide additional funding for their respective conferences, full funding is required at the outset, so that they will know how much Federal money will be forthcoming, and so that the legislatures will have time to appropriate the necessary additional funds.

Because of extremely tight budget constraints, the NCLIS request for funding of the White House Conference was not forwarded to Congress by the Office of Management and Budget, but in response to widespread and intense interest of the library/information community, the authorization was added as an amendment to the fiscal year 1976 Education Bill in the Senate. However, it was deleted in conference with the House because there had been no Administration request. It is hoped that the request can be included in the first fiscal year 1976 Supplemental Appropriations Bill.

The Commission considers the White House Conference to be a vital element in its plans for implementation of the national program. In order to accomplish a successful and timely implementation, it is necessary that both the library/information community and the citizenry at large be fully aware of and committed to the national program. The needs, perceptions, and priorities of the various states are different, and NCLIS must know these to work effectively toward the achievement of its goals. Further, there is hitherto untapped experience and expertise all over the country which can, by means of the state and national conferences, be brought to bear on the task of providing adequate library and information services to all citizens.

Toward the end of the year, the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate joined the Chairman of the Commission in making their appointments to the Advisory Committee for the White House Conference, so that thirteen of the twenty-eight members have been designated, with only the President's appointments still to be made.

ADMINISTRATION AND ORGANIZATION

The membership of the Commission did not change during this year. All three of the members whose terms expired in July 1974—Messrs. Joseph Becker, Carlos Cuadra, and John E. Velde, Jr.—were reappointed by President Ford to full five-year terms. Mrs. Bessie Boehm Moore was re-elected by the Commissioners for her third term as Vice Chairman, and, of course, Dr. Frederick Burkhardt continues as Chairman.

The staff, on the other hand, has undergone several changes. At the beginning of the year, the Executive Director, Charles H. Stevens, left the staff to accept an appointment with the Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET). His Deputy, Roderick G. Swartz, served as Acting Director until the new Executive Director, Alphonse F. Trezza, took the position on November 1, 1974. At the end of December, Mr. Swartz left for study in Europe under both a Fulbright Fellowship and a Council on Library Resources Grant.

Mr. Trezza comes to the Commission staff from the position of Director of the Illinois State Library. He has had a distinguished career of library activities and was instrumental in the development of a network of public, academic, school, and special libraries in Illinois. He has served in several professional library association posts

as an elected official and as an employee. He is widely known among professional librarians and is experienced in the development of legislative programs for libraries.

On March 17, 1975, Douglas S. Price joined the staff as Deputy Director. Mr. Price, formerly Deputy Director of the ERIC Processing and Reference Facility, has had more than 20 years of experience in the design, implementation and operation of information systems, and has published and spoken extensively on a variety of subjects in the field. He has been active in a number of professional associations, and is currently treasurer of the American Society for Information Science.

Public Law 91-345
91st Congress, S. 1519
July 20, 1970
As amended by Public Law 93-29, Section 802, May 3, 1973

An Act

To establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act". National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress hereby affirms that library and information services adequate to meet the needs of the people of the United States are essential to achieve national goals and to utilize most effectively the Nation's educational resources and that the Federal Government will cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of such services.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established as an independent agency within the executive branch, a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall provide the Commission with necessary administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement, from funds of the Commission and such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Commission and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

84 STAT. 440
84 STAT. 441

CONTRIBUTIONS

SEC. 4. The Commission shall have authority to accept in the name of the United States grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement in furtherance of the functions of the Commission. Such grants, gifts, or bequests, after acceptance by the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter them in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes in each case specified.

FUNCTIONS

SEC. 5. (a) The Commission shall have the primary responsibility for developing or recommending overall plans for, and advising the appropriate governments and agencies on, the policy set forth in section 2. In carrying out that responsibility, the Commission shall—

(1) advise the President and the Congress on the implementation of national policy by such statements, presentations, and reports as it deems appropriate; Advice to President and Congress.

(2) conduct studies, surveys, and analyses of the library and informational needs of the Nation, including the special library and informational needs of rural areas, of economically, socially, or culturally deprived persons, and of elderly persons, and the means by which these needs may be met through information centers, through the libraries of elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education, and through public, research, special, and other types of libraries; Studies, surveys, etc.

(3) appraise the adequacies and deficiencies of current library and information resources and services and evaluate the effectiveness of current library and information science programs;

(4) develop overall plans for meeting national library and informational needs and for the coordination of activities at the Federal, State, and local levels, taking into consideration all of the library and informational resources of the Nation to meet those needs;

(5) be authorized to advise Federal, State, local, and private agencies regarding library and information sciences;

(6) promote research and development activities which will extend and improve the Nation's library and information-handling capability as essential links in the national communications networks;

Report to President and Congress.

(7) submit to the President and the Congress (not later than January 31 of each year) a report on its activities during the preceding fiscal year; and

(8) make and publish such additional reports as it deems to be necessary, including, but not limited to, reports of consultants, transcripts of testimony, summary reports, and reports of other Commission findings, studies, and recommendations.

Contract authority.

(b) The Commission is authorized to contract with Federal agencies and other public and private agencies to carry out any of its functions under subsection (a) and to publish and disseminate such reports, findings, studies, and records as it deems appropriate.

Hearings.

(c) The Commission is further authorized to conduct such hearings at such times and places as it deems appropriate for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(d) The heads of all Federal agencies are, to the extent not prohibited by law, directed to cooperate with the Commission in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

84 STAT. 441
84 STAT. 442

MEMBERSHIP

Appointments by President.

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission shall be composed of the Librarian of Congress and fourteen members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Five members of the Commission shall be professional librarians or information specialists, and the remainder shall be persons having special competence or interest in the needs of our society for library and information services, at least one of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the technological aspects of library and information services and sciences, and at least one other of whom shall be knowledgeable with respect to the library and information service and science needs of the elderly. One of the members of the Commission shall be designated by the President as Chairman of the Commission. The terms of office of the appointive members of the Commission shall be five years, except that (1) the terms of office of the members first appointed shall commence on the date of enactment of this Act and shall expire two at the end of one year, three at the end of two years, three at the end of three years, three at the end of four years, and three at the end of five years, as designated by the President at the time of appointment, and (2) a member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of such term.

Terms of office.

Compensation, travel expenses.

(b) Members of the Commission who are not in the regular full-time employ of the United States shall, while attending meetings or conferences of the Commission or otherwise engaged in the business of the Commission, be entitled to receive compensation at a rate fixed by the Chairman, but not exceeding the rate specified at the time of such

service for grade GS–18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business, they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service. 35 F.R. 6247. 83 Stat. 190.

(c)(1) The Commission is authorized to appoint, without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, covering appointments in the competitive service, such professional and technical personnel as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its function under this Act. Professional and technical personnel, appointment. 80 Stat. 378.

(2) The Commission may procure, without regard to the civil service or classification laws, temporary and intermittent services of such personnel as is necessary to the extent authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed the rate specified at the time of such service for grade GS–18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime, and while so serving on the business of the Commission away from their homes or regular places of business they may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated $500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, and $750,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, and for each succeeding year, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Approved July 20, 1970.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 91-240 accompanying H.R. 10666 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and No. 91-1226 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORT No. 91-196 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 115 (1969): May 23, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 116 (1970): April 20, considered and passed House, amended, in lieu of H.R. 10666.
June 29, House agreed to conference report.
July 6, Senate agreed to conference report.

APPENDIX II

List of Commission Members

Andrew A. Aines, Senior Staff Associate, Office of Science Information Service, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. (1976)[1]

William O. Baker, President, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey (1975)

Joseph Becker, President, Becker and Hayes, Inc., Los Angeles, California (1979)

Frederick Burkhardt, President-Emeritus, American Council of Learned Societies, New York, New York (1975)

Daniel W. Casey, Past President, American Library Trustee Association, Syracuse, New York (1978)

Harold C. Crotty, President, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes, Detroit, Michigan (1977)

Carlos A. Cuadra, General Manager, SDC Search Service, System Development Corporation, Santa Monica, California (1979)

Leslie W. Dunlap, Dean, Library Administration, The University of Iowa Libraries, Iowa City, Iowa (1975)

Martin Goland, President, Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Texas (1977)

Louis A. Lerner, Publisher, Lerner Home Newspapers, Chicago, Illinois (1977)

John G. Lorenz (Ex Officio), The Acting Librarian of Congress, U.S. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Bessie Boehm Moore, Coordinator, Economic and Environmental Education, State Department of Education, Little Rock, Arkansas (1978)

Catherine D. Scott, Librarian, National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D.C. (1976)

John E. Velde, Jr., Hollywood, California (1979)

Julia Li Wu, Head Librarian, Virgil Junior High School, Los Angeles, California (1978)

[1] Expiration date of current appointment in parenthesis.

APPENDIX III

List of Commission Staff

Alphonse F. Trezza, Executive Director (1974–)[1]

Douglas S. Price, Deputy Director (1975–)

Roderick G. Swartz, Acting Executive Director and Deputy Director (resigned December 1974)

Mary Alice Hedge Reszetar, Associate Director (1971–)

Barbara K. Cranwell (1972–)

Martha D. Quigley, Part-Time (1974–)

Carl C. Thompson (1974–)

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[1] Year the person became a member of the NCLIS staff in parenthesis.

APPENDIX IV

Committees

American Indians—

Bessie Moore, Chairman
Martin Goland
Julia Wu

Copyright Information—

Martin Goland, Chairman
John Lorenz*
Catherine Scott

National Program for Library and Information Services—

Joseph Becker, Chairman
William Baker
Frederick Burkhardt
Carlos Cuadra
Leslie Dunlap
John Lorenz
Bessie Moore

Public Information—

Louis Lerner, Chairman
Daniel Casey
Harold Crotty
Catherine Scott
John E. Velde, Jr.

White House Conference Committee—

John E. Velde, Jr., Chairman
Louis Lerner
Bessie Moore

*The Acting Librarian of Congress

APPENDIX V

List of Related Papers and Authors

1. Relationship and Involvement of the State Library Agencies with the National Program Proposed by NCLIS—Alphonse F. Trezza, Director, Illinois State Library (ED 100 387)*
2. Role of the Public Library in the National Program—Allie Beth Martin, Director, Tulsa City/County Library System (ED 100 388)
3. The Relationship and Involvement of the Special Library with the National Program—Edward G. Strable, Manager, Information Services, J. Walter Thompson Company—Chicago (ED 100 389)
4. The Independent Research Library—William S. Budington, Executive Director and Librarian, The John Crerar Library (ED 100 390)
5. The Information Service Environment Relationships and Priorities—Paul G. Zurkowski, President, Information Industry Association (ED 100 391)
6. Manpower and Educational Programs for Management, Research, and Professional Growth in Library and Information Services—Robert S. Taylor, Dean, School of Information Studies, Syracuse University (ED 100 392)
7. School Library Media Programs and the National Program for Library and Information Services—Bernard M. Franckowiak, School Library Supervisor, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (ED 100 393)

*Documents with ED numbers are available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210. The remaining papers will become available in the very near future.

8. National Program of Library and Information Services of NCLIS: Implication for College and Community College Libraries—Beverly P. Lynch, Executive Secretary, Association of College and Research Libraries, American Library Association (ED 100 394)*

9. The National Library Network, Its Economic Rationale and Funding—Robert M. Hayes, Dean, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of California (ED 114 098)

10. Intellectual Freedom and Privacy: Comments on a National Program for Library and Information Services—R. Kathleen Molz, Chairman, Intellectual Freedom Committee, American Library Association (ED 100 395)

11. International Library and Information Service Developments as they Relate to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science—Foster E. Mohrhardt, former President, Association of Research Libraries and American Library Association (ED 100 396)

12. An Economic Profile of the U.S. Book Industry—Curtis G. Benjamin, Consultant, McGraw-Hill, Inc. (ED 114 009)

13. The Role of the Information Center in the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Program for the Improvement of National Information Services—Herman M. Weisman, Manager, Information Services, National Bureau of Standards (ED 100 397)

14. The Relationship of the Government and the Private Sector in the Proposed National Program—David Carvey, Vice-President, Disclosure, Inc. (ED 114 100)

15. New Federal Authority and Locus of Responsibility—John Bystrom, Professor of Communication, University of Hawaii IN WORK

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*Documents with ED numbers are available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210. The remaining papers will become available in the very near future.

16. Relationship and Involvement of the Multi-State Library and Information Community with the National Program for Library and Information Services—Maryann Duggan, Director, Continuing Education and Library Resources Program—WICHE — IN WORK

17. The Future of Federal Categorical Library Programs—Robert Frase, Consulting Economist — (ED 114 101)*

18. Availability and Accessibility of Government Publications in the National Program for Library and Information Services—Bernard Fry, Dean, Graduate Library School, Indiana University — IN WORK

19. Cost Comparisons of Alternative Bibliographic Access Systems—Cancelled — CANCELLED

20. University Libraries and the National Program for Library and Information Services—John McDonald, Executive Director, Association of Research Libraries — IN WORK

21. Federal Libraries and Information Centers—James Riley — IN WORK

22. Quantitative Data Required to Support and Implement a National Program for Library and Information Services—Theodore Samore, School of Library Science, The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee — IN WORK

23. Urban Information Centers and their Interface with the National Program for Library and Information Services—Jane E. Stevens, Library Science Department, Queens College — (ED 114 102)

24. The Role of Professional Associations in the National Program for Library and Information Services—Roderick G. Swartz, Deputy Director, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (resigned December 1974) — IN WORK

*Documents with ED numbers are available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210. The remaining papers will become available in the very near future.

25. The Role of Not-For-Profit Discipline-Oriented Information-Accessing Services in a National Program for Library and Information Services—Fred A. Tate, Assistant Director for Planning and Development, Chemical Abstracts Service — IN WORK

26. The Impact of Machine-Readable Data Bases on Library and Information Services—Martha Williams, Director, Information Retrieval Research Laboratory, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign — (ED 114 103)*

27. The Role of The United States Book Exchange in the Nationwide Library and Information Services Network—Alice Dulany Ball, Executive Director, The United States Book Exchange, Inc. — (ED 114 104)

*Documents with ED numbers are available from ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, Virginia 22210. The remaining papers will become available in the very near future.

Public Law 93-568
93rd Congress, S. J. Res. 40
December 31, 1974

Joint Resolution

To authorize and request the President to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services not later than 1978, and for other purposes.

Whereas access to information and ideas is indispensable to the development of human potential, the advancement of civilization, and the continuance of enlightened self-government; and 88 STAT. 1855

Whereas the preservation and the dissemination of information and ideas are the primary purpose and function of libraries and information centers; and 88 STAT. 1856

Whereas the growth and augmentation of the Nation's libraries and information centers are essential if all Americans are to have reasonable access to adequate services of libraries and information centers; and

Whereas new achievements in technology offer a potential for enabling libraries and information centers to serve the public more fully, expeditiously, and economically; and

Whereas maximum realization of the potential inherent in the use of advanced technology by libraries and information centers requires cooperation through planning for, and coordination of, the services of libraries and information centers; and

Whereas the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science is developing plans for meeting national needs for library and information services and for coordinating activities to meet those needs; and

Whereas productive recommendations for expanding access to libraries and information services will require public understanding and support as well as that of public and private libraries and information centers: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the President of the United States is authorized to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services not later than 1978.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services. Authorization.

(b)(1) The purpose of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services (hereinafter referred to as the "Conference") shall be to develop recommendations for the further improvement of the Nation's libraries and information centers and their use by the public, in accordance with the policies set forth in the preamble to this joint resolution.

(2) The Conference shall be composed of, and bring together—

(A) representatives of local, statewide, regional, and national institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations which provide library and information services to the public;

(B) representatives of educational institutions, agencies, organizations, and associations (including professional and scholarly associations for the advancement of education and research);

(C) persons with special knowledge of, and special competence in, technology as it may be used for the improvement of library and information services; and

(D) representatives of Federal, State, and local governments, professional and lay people, and other members of the general public.

(c)(1) The Conference shall be planned and conducted under the direction of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(2) In administering this joint resolution, the Commission shall—

(A) when appropriate, request the cooperation and assistance of other Federal departments and agencies in order to carry out its responsibilities;

(B) make technical and financial assistance (by grant, contract, or otherwise) available to the States to enable them to organize and conduct conferences and other meetings in order to prepare for the Conference; and

(C) prepare and make available background materials for the use of delegates to the Conference and associated State conferences, and prepare and distribute such reports of the Conference and associated State conferences as may be appropriate.

(3)(A) Each Federal department and agency is authorized and directed to cooperate with, and provide assistance to, the Commission upon its request under clause (A) of paragraph (2). For that purpose, each Federal department and agency is authorized to provide personnel to the Commission. The Commission shall be deemed to be a part of any executive or military department of which a request is made under clause (A) of paragraph (2).

(B) The Librarian of Congress is authorized to detail personnel to the Commission, upon request, to enable the Commission to carry out its functions under this joint resolution.

(4) In carrying out the provisions of this joint resolution, the Commission is authorized to engage such personnel as may be necessary, without regard for the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive civil service, and without regard for chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates.

5 USC 101 et seq.
5 USC 5101, 5301.

(5) The Commission is authorized to publish and distribute for the Conference the reports authorized under this joint resolution.

Travel expenses, per diem.

(6) Members of the Conference may, while away from their homes or regular places of business and attending the Conference, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be allowed under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons serving without pay. Such expenses may be paid by way of advances, reimbursement, or in installments as the Commission may determine.

Report to President, transmittal to Congress.

(d) A final report of the Conference, containing such findings and recommendations as may be made by the Conference, shall be submitted to the President not later than one hundred and twenty days following the close of the Conference, which final report shall be made public and, within ninety days after its receipt by the President, transmitted to the Congress together with a statement of the President containing the President's recommendations with respect to such report.

Advisory committee, establishment.

(e)(1) There is hereby established a twenty-eight member advisory committee of the Conference composed of (A) at least three members of the Commission designated by the Chairman thereof; (B) five persons designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives with no more than three being members of the House of Representatives; (C) five persons designated by the President pro tempore of the Senate with no more than three being members of the Senate; and (D) not more than fifteen persons appointed by the President. Such advisory committee shall assist and advise the Commission in planning and conducting the Conference. The Chairman of the Commission shall serve as Chairman of the Conference.

(2) The Chairman of the Commission is authorized, in his discretion, to establish, prescribe functions for, and appoint members to, such advisory and technical committees as may be necessary to assist and advise the Conference in carrying out its functions.

(3) Members of any committee established under this subsection who are not regular full-time officers or employees of the United States shall, while attending to the business of the Conference, be entitled to receive compensation therefor at a rate fixed by the President but not exceeding the rate of pay specified at the time of such service for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, including traveltime. Such members may, while away from their homes or regular places of business, be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as may be authorized under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently. Compensation. 5 USC 5332 note.

(f) The Commission shall have authority to accept, on behalf of the Conference, in the name of the United States, grants, gifts, or bequests of money for immediate disbursement by the Commission in furtherance of the Conference. Such grants, gifts, or bequests offered the Commission, shall be paid by the donor or his representative to the Treasurer of the United States, whose receipts shall be their acquittance. The Treasurer of the United States shall enter such grants, gifts, and bequests in a special account to the credit of the Commission for the purposes of this joint resolution.

(g) For the purpose of this joint resolution, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. "State."

(h) There are authorized to be appropriated without fiscal year limitations such sums, but not to exceed $3,500,000, as may be necessary to carry out this joint resolution. Such sums shall remain available for obligation until expended. Appropriation.

Approved December 31, 1974.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 93-1056 (Comm. on Education and Labor) and
No. 93-1619 (Comm. of Conference).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 93-521 (Comm. on Labor and Public Welfare) and
No. 93-1409 (Comm. of Conference).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 119 (1973): Nov. 20, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 120 (1974): Dec. 12, considered and passed House, amended.
Dec. 13, Senate concurred in House amendment with an amendment.
Dec. 16, Senate reconsidered and concurred in House amendment with an amendment.
Dec. 19, House and Senate agreed to conference report.

APPENDIX VII

Fiscal Statement

Appropriation	$409,000
Expenditures	
Compensation for personnel	
Staff	86,330
Commission members & consultants	67,595
Benefits	10,767
Subtotal	164,692
Operating expense	
Office rental, utilities and communications	23,569
Equipment, furniture and furnishings	13,732
Government services	7,984
Printing and reproduction	34,660
Planning, policy, and management evaluations and studies	44,476
Supplies and miscellaneous	7,645
Travel and per diem	35,216
Subtotal	167,282
Research and study contracts	25,000
Interagency contracts and disbursements	52,000
Subtotal	77,000
Returned to Treasurer of the U.S.	26
Total	409,000

(51)